





## European Intelligence.

### Portugal.

LISBON, June 18.

By the arrival of capt. Gietl in 8 days from Hamburg, we have the following intelligence:

Gen. Malena, in a very bloody engagement with the archduke Charles, fell 10,000 men killed, and 8,000 taken prisoners, which the captain says appeared in all the public papers, and was universally believed—Further confirmation this morning 20th June, by the arrival of a Portuguese brig of war, in six days from Falmouth, in which came passenger, the duke of Luxembourg's son, who confirms the above authentically received in England—With an addition, that Malena himself is taken prisoner, together with the military chest and all the camp equipment—that the peasants in consequence of the victory, have risen in mobs; and the remnant of Malena's army who had fled fell prisoners to them.

### Italy.

MILAN, May 14.

The following letter of field marshal Suwarow has been published here:

"On the 13th inst. at five o'clock in the morning the French were attacked by the imperial and Russian army, in their strong position between Turin and Coni. The battle was one of the bloodiest, and lasted all night. It will be one of the most remarkable in history and terminated at last in our favor. The French have lost 8000 men slain on the field; 6000 prisoners are already in our power. We had 3000 men killed or wounded. The French have lost almost all their artillery, 150 pieces of cannon, and 200 ammunition waggon. They are already in our possession: four of the enemy's generals are taken prisoners, among whom is the commander in chief, Moreau."

The fortresses of Urbano, in the Bologna, (pope's territories) surrendered on the 10th; and on the 12th the Austrians entered Bologna, where they made 1,200 prisoners.

The king of Sweden in quality of duke of Pomerania, has by his minister, baron Bidd, delivered to the congress of Rastibon, that he has joined the coalition against France, and will furnish his contingent of men.

The preceding articles as far as at least as they relate to Moreau, and his army appear inconsistent with the dispatches of the British minister at Vienna, which are of a later date and speak of a later period. See London, June 12, 11 Sir Morton Eden had intelligence of the capture of the Citadel of Milan which happened on the 24th of May he certainly ought to have had intelligence of this great victory on the 13th of May. He had not.

Mr. Pitt, according to a London paper, comes forward to provide for thirty millions of expenditure for the present year. (Continued of Liberty.)

CASTELNUOVO DI STERIVIA, May 12. Several couriers arrived here with the pleasing information that a Russo-Russian and English fleet has landed at Nice.

May 14.

On the 12th a violent cannonade had taken place between the French and Austrians. Yesterday's battle was fought between Valenza, Buffignone, and Alessandria, and was extremely bloody and murderous. The French were forced to yield, the Russians carried Valenza by storm. The remainder of the French army, which is said to consist of only 8000 men, has retreated; all the rest has been killed, wounded or taken. The allies have lost a considerable number of men. The battle lasted fourteen hours.

VERONA, May 15.

The following intelligence has appeared in print at Modena:

"The regency here is a day and feel the greatest joy, in publishing the letter just written by baron Afriels, colonel commanding the army of his imperial and apostolic majesty:

"To the regency of the city of Modena. 'Gentlemen, please to publish immediately, that the English, Russian, and Ottoman fleets, in a decisive action at Genua, and seized both that city and its harbor: that the French have evacuated Alexandria and Turin, and that Pischiera has been taken. I am eager to communicate this to you, for the satisfaction of all honest people, who interest themselves in the welfare of humanity.'"

(Signed) Baron D'ESPRESS.

Reggio, May 9 1799

TURIN, May 22.

Moreau's head quarters have been established at Coni since yesterday, at which place all arrived about the same time a reinforcement of 12,000 men by the way of Nice, and the Tende.

A body of peasants which had been organized into four regiments, by the priests & noblemen, and called itself the christian army, has been completely routed by detachments of the French army under gen. Moreau. They were furnished

to surrender three times, but refused—Mondovì, and several other places at which they had assembled, have been pillaged and burnt.

An emigrant was yesterday shot in the ciadai of Turin, who had presented himself in the character of an Austrian officer, for the purpose of treating with the garrison.

May 24.

The infuriated corps which have broken out in Piedmont, have not penetrated as far as this place.

Gen. Moreau preserves his communication with France, and daily receives reinforcements. Gen. Ledoyed, who is at Suze, has acquainted the staff that he has been joined by 22,000 men by the way of Mount Cenis.

### Prussia.

BERLIN, May 23.

Intelligence has been received here that gen. Moreau proposes, which intended to effect a junction with the army under general Moreau, has been attacked by the Austro-Russian army near Lucca, and totally defeated.

### Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 1.

Though a rumor has been current several days that Buonaparte is killed, or as others say taken prisoner, yet as the Porte has published nothing upon the subject, and as preparations go on with their usual vigor, it seems more probable that he is still considered as a formidable enemy. The fleet of the Danube, which formerly served against Widdon, is expected here, and will go on with some Russian ships to Syria. All the auxiliaries from Venice, and other African powers are marching to Egypt. The French prisoners here, chained two and two have been sent to the fortresses upon the Black sea.

May 4.

Our government has resolved to make a loan for the expense of the war which is to be paid in interest, with interest. The Greek nation must contribute 1,500,000 the Armenians, 1,000,000, the Jews 500,000 and the bankers 18,000,000 of piastres. As the Grand Vizier is on the eve of his departure and the troops want many things, orders have been given for the Greeks to keep their shops open on holidays, and the Jews on the Sabbath. But the latter got off their religion on paying 24,000 piastres. The accounts from Syria still seem to be of a serious nature to the Porte.

### England.

LONDON, June 1.

By private advices from Syria, by the way of Italy, we are assured, that fact had been the enthusiasm of the Jews, on Buonaparte's inviting them to their promised restoration, that numbers from all parts flock to his standard, and that he has whole regiments of them training in war in his armies. We are inclined to give some credit to this statement: for, some weeks ago we were informed by a respectable Jew, that a friend of his (a person of the same faith) who had not long before been in Egypt, told him that Buonaparte had promised to give the Jews possession of Jerusalem, and to enable them to rebuild it, in consequence of which he had been joined by great numbers of them.

June 6.

We understand that some French papers are in town, which contain an account of the Breth fleet having, after a stay of three days at Toulon, proceeded up the Mediterranean.

Extra of a letter from Yarmouth, May 10. "Sent in here by the North Sea steamer, an American ship laden with 15,000 fathoms of arms and stores, from Hamburg, said to be bound to America, but her real destination is said to be Ireland."

June 9.

The garrison of Mantua is slated to have made proposals of capitulation to general Kray, who has refused to accede to some articles respecting covered waggon.

General Vukalovich has taken in Piedmont upwards of 250 pieces of cannon.

June 10.

Our Plymouth letters, by yesterday's post state, that on the 24th ult. two ships of the line failed from Brest; that on the 31st, two fail of the line lay in the outer road, and that another ship of the same description was towing out by numerous boats to join them, as was alleged to proceed to Ireland. This intelligence was brought to Plymouth by two fishermen, who, as pilots went on board one of the French frigates, which appeared in Bantary Bay, in December, 1796, supposing her to be English, and who having been considered as prisoners of war, were lately exchanged, and brought to England on Friday last, in a cartel from Morlaix.

Expresses were yesterday sent off for the admiralty to all the principal ports, for what purpose we have not been accurately to ascertain. Conjecture says that an embargo is the object either to prevent the outward bound merchantmen from

falling in with the French Squadron, which is slated to have failed from Brest, or to guard against any intelligence, respecting the French expedition about to take place, reaching the enemy's shores.

No notices from the Mediterranean have yet been received by government; the reports of Lord St. Vincent having blocked up the enemy's fleet in Toulon, are therefore totally void of official foundation.

June 12

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Dispatches which have been received from the right honorable Sir Morton Eden, K. B. dated Vienna, May 30, with the intelligence that the Cattle of Milan had surrendered by capitulation on the 24th ult.; that the Imperial troops had also occupied the town of Ferrara, Castile, and Ceva; which latter place, was seized by the peasants of the country, and at their desire garrisoned by the Austrians.

### American Intelligence.

#### Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, August 1.

We hear that at the board of commissioners appointed to carry into effect the 6th article of the treaty of amity with Great Britain, further proceedings are to be taken, the American commissioners deemed it their duty to lay before the president the differences that prevail between them and the other members of the board, and in the mean time to be absent until an opportunity shall be given to the two nations by an explanatory article, to remove the present difficulties. From the friendly disposition of the two powers towards each other, and from the obvious interest of both to improve and cultivate the present good understanding it is to be hoped this will be easily accomplished. Besides in the last article of the treaty of amity it is expressly agreed that the parties will from time to time readily treat of other articles for facilitating intercourse and obviating difficulties, and will endeavor to form them, that they may conduce to mutual satisfaction and friendship.

The step taken by the American commissioners when properly considered, cannot fail to obtain the highest approbation of every well-wisher to the lasting harmony of the two countries.

#### Lexington, August 29.

The store of John Inlone, in Frankfort, was broken open on the night of the 23d inst. and robbed of between four and five hundred dollars. In gold and silver: also a large flock of sheep, and a few calves, but the jewel lost. On the same night the shop of Royland Shackelford, was robbed of upwards of 20 gold and silver watches. One hundred dollars will be paid on conviction of the villains who committed the above robbery, & the recovery of the property; or fifty dollars on apprehension and conviction of the offenders only.

Since writing the above, we have been informed by the post-rider, that a man by the name of Cox, was apprehended on suspicion of being the perpetrator of the robbery—being threatened with severe punishment (most of which was inflicted) confessed his guilt, and produced all the articles that were stolen.

Our advertising columns will excite us for the purpose of a number of advertisements, the board and the preference was want of room prevented their being inserted in the paper; our anxiety to lay the constitution before our readers, and other reasons, were the cause of our giving a supplement—they shall be printed next week.

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d inst. a negro woman, called NELLY, about 26 years of age, handsome and well formed, the took with her a black fur hat, white muslin jacket and petticoat, two suits country linen, one do. striped cotton, with other clothing not recollected; also a good Dutch blanket. I purchased her from Mr. Briggs, formerly of Madison county, now living near Mr. Hughes below Shelbyville—she was bred from Williamburg in Virginia, some years ago, by Mr. Briggs. She was sent to me to return there, as is the usual, and may have a paid. I will give the above reward if taken in this state, and if out of it, thirty dollars, and reasonable charges on delivery of said negro to

WILL MORTON.

Lexington, 23d August, 1799.

By virtue of a decree of the high court of chancery, of the state of Virginia, to us directed, will be sold for ready money, four tracts of LAND,

the property of Thomas Spotswood, viz: Two tracts containing together, five thousand acres, in Campbell county, lying on the waters of Eagle creek, and adjoining the lands of Robert Sanders. Also one tract containing five hundred acres, on the 19th day of September next, and proceed from thence to the land, on which the sale will be held on that day.

One tract containing five thousand acres, on the waters of Sandy, adjoining the lands of Richard Graham and John Fowler and James Trotter. The sale to be at the house of Innis B. Brent, in the town of Lexington, on the 23d day of September next.

Also one other tract, containing between seven and eight hundred acres, in the county of Clarke, on the waters of Licking, a few miles from Strode's station. The sale to be at the house of Innis B. Brent, in the town of Lexington, on the 23d day of September next. Each of the above tracts of land will be sold altogether, or divided into lots, as will best suit the purchasers, & a special warranty only be made by the

THE COMMONS OF VIRGINIA.

August 29th, 1799.

## TAKE NOTICE.

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, will meet on the 14th day of November next, at a life-courtesy term marked IM, the beginning of an entry of the fifth, 1788, in the name of George Row Jun. lying on a drain of Hugliam's tract of Licking, that empties in on the fourth side, where the Grassy lick track crosses the said drain; then and there to make the depositions of witnesses, in order to perpetuate their testimony respecting the above entry, and do such other things as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Benjamin Dicken.

August 27, 1799.

## NOTICE.

THAT the commissioners appointed by the county court of Montgomery county, will meet on the 3d day of October next, on a tract of land, containing 5 1/2 acres, entered in the name of Benedict Swope, on a leasehold road leading from Flat creek to the Upper Blue lick: Beginning on one mile from where the road leaves the creek, extending low down the lick; and then and there take the depositions of witnesses, and perpetuate their testimony respecting said land, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeably to law.

Jacob Swope.

August 14, 1799.

FRAYED from the subscriber the 12th of May last, a dark gray horse, four years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, light mane, rosy naturally and light, his tail long docked, branded on the near shoulder O, supper delivers said horse at my house, on the waters of Hickman, Fayette county, above three quarters of a mile from maj. John Morrison's mill, that receive 3 dollars reward.

JAMES IRWIN.

August 26th, 1799.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

### American Intelligence.

#### New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 5.

By the ships Boyne and Chieapeque, arrived here on Saturday, from London, we have received papers of that city to the 10th of June.

The news which these papers contain, is said to have been contradicted before the above ships failed—this is not to be wondered at, when we recollect that they have in England, papers devoted to the cause of France.

A peace is spoken of in France—but Mr. Pitt justly discommends the idea of treating with them, till they shall have fixed upon some form of government. After having been bent in every quarter; after disappointment in raising troops for their armies; and after the frustration of their last naval expedition, they cry peace! Peace!—but, a little more "purging" will probably make them more sincere in their desire for an event so much wished for—When it can be effected on safe and honorable terms, then their enemies will treat with them—and it is hoped not till then.

The ports of Holland are blockaded by the English, and neutrals not permitted to enter; but are taken and sent into English ports, and it is said most of them will be condemned.

There was a grand expedition in forwardness—generally supposed to be destined against Holland.

The success of the Austro-Russian army has diffused general joy throughout England—their public love is higher than it has been for several years—and the arts and sciences begin to assume a renovated vigor.

The Boyne on her passage here, ten days ago, fell in with and brought two, a sch. bound to Cape Francois, the capt. of which informed, that he had dispatches from the president of the United States relative to the affairs of St. Domingo.

By the Rising Sun, from Newry, we have been favored with Belfast papers to the 6th June. The ship failed from that port on the 12th of June, the brings none later, as the newspaper printed there has been suppressed by government.

A gentleman passenger in the Rising Sun, informs, that Ireland is in a very unsettled state, and that great fears were entertained by the friends of government of an open rebellion.

#### Virginia.

FREDERICKSBURG, August 9. During the last war, the burden of the song was, that taxation without representation, is tyranny. Now take notice—

Kentucky should find at least eight representatives to congress, for it has been three and a fourth hundred thousand people. It sends only two. Connecticut has but two hundred and thirty thousand people, and it sends seven members to congress.

By these remarks we mean to shew the infant necessity of a new census.

[Examiner.]

THE NEW CONSTITUTION For sale at this office, and the office of the Guardian of Freedom, Frankfort.



the particulars, whenever required so to do; and in case of failure therein, shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars, to be recovered with costs, in any proper court having cognizance thereof, to the use of the informer; and if any officer of the customs shall demand or receive any greater or other fee, compensation or reward, for executing any duty or service required of him by law, he shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for each offence, recoverable in manner aforesaid, for the use of the party aggrieved. And if any inspector, gauger, weigher or measurer, shall receive any gratuity, fee or reward for any services performed by virtue of this act, other than is by law allowed; or if any gauger, weigher or measurer, employed as such by the public, in the districts of Portsmouth, Salem and Beverly, Boston and Charlestown, Providence, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Portsmouth or Charleston, shall gauge, weigh or measure, any article or articles other than shall be directed by the proper officer, in order to ascertain the duties to be received, or the drawbacks to be allowed thereon, or shall make a return of the weight, gauge or measure of any merchandise laden, or to be laden, on board any ship or vessel for the benefit of drawback upon exportation, without having actually weighed, gauged or measured the same, as the case may require, after such merchandise shall have been notified to the collector and entered for exportation, they shall for the first offence, forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars, and for the second offence, shall forfeit two hundred dollars, and be discharged from the public service: and if any inspector or other officer of the customs, shall certify the shipment of any merchandise entitled to drawback on exportation, without having duly inspected and examined the same, after he shall have received the permit for lading such merchandise, or if the amount of such drawback shall be estimated according to weight, gauge or measure, until such merchandise shall be first weighed, gauged or measured, as the case may require, he shall be subject to the like forfeitures, and be discharged from the public service.

Receipts to be given for fees.

Penalty on officer of the customs taking unlawful fees.

Penalty on public gaugers, &c. in certain districts, gauging &c. for private persons, or making returns without actually gauged, &c.

Penalty on inspectors &c. neglecting their duty with respect to drawbacks.

Sec. 74. *And be it further enacted*, That all duties and fees to be collected shall be payable in money of the United States, or in foreign gold and silver coins, at the following rates; that is to say; the gold coins of Great Britain and Portugal, of the standard prior to the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty-seven grains of the actual weight thereof; the gold coins of France, Spain and the dominions of Spain, of the standard prior to the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, at the rate of one hundred cents for every twenty seven grains and two-fifths of a grain of the actual weight thereof; Spanish milled dollars at the rate of one hundred cents for each dollar the actual weight whereof shall not be less than seventeen pennyweights and seven grains, and in proportion for the parts of a dollar; crowns of France at the rate of one hundred and ten

In what monies the duties are to be paid.

Rates of foreign coins.



original importation, nor unless they fully agree with the return made by the said officer; and in respect to distilled spirits, wines or teas, the certificates issued by the inspector of the revenue for such spirits, wines or teas, shall be given up, and the drawback shall not be allowed on any such spirits, wines or teas, as do not agree on examination, with the certificates so given up.

Sec. 76. *And be it further enacted,* That in order to entitle the exporter or exporters of any goods, wares or merchandise to the benefit of the said drawback or allowances, he or she shall, previous to putting or lading the same on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give twenty-four hours notice at least to the collector of the district from which the same are about to be exported, of his, her or their intention to export the same (unless in the case of distilled spirits, when six hours notice shall be deemed sufficient) and shall make entry in writing of the particulars thereof, and of the casks, cases, chests, boxes and other packages or parcels containing the same, or of which the same shall consist, and of their respective marks, numbers and contents, and if imported articles, the name of the ship or vessel and masters name in which the person or persons, for or by whom, and the place or places from which they were imported, also the district into which the said goods, wares or merchandise were imported, if other than the district from which they are intended to be exported: And the form of the said entry shall be as follows:

Duty of the person exporting for benefit of drawback.

Entry of merchandise intended to be exported by (here insert the name or names) on board of the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name of the master) is master, for (insert the port or place to which destined) for the benefit of drawback, which were imported into the district of (insert the district of original importation) on the (insert the date of importation) by (insert the name of the importer) in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel) from (insert the foreign port or place whence they were imported) and brought into the district on the (insert the date of the vessels entry) in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel and master) from (insert the port from whence they arrived).

Form of the entry.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Net cost of ad valorem articles as having paid duties.	Weight or gauge.	Tare and draft, or allowance for leakage.
—	—	—	—	—	—



Oath to be made.

And in respect to the said imported articles, proof shall be made to the satisfaction of the collector and naval officer, where there is any naval officer, by the oath of the person or persons (including the exporter or exporters) through whose hands the said articles shall have passed, according to the best of their knowledge and belief, respecting the due importation of the said articles according to law, and in conformity to such notice of their identity, and of the payment, or securing the payment of the duties thereupon: *Provided*, that if through actual sickness or absence of the importer or other person, through whose hands the said goods, wares or merchandise intended to be so exported, may have passed, and not otherwise, the proof required of them, or either of them, shall and may be accepted of from their known agent, factor, or the person who usually transacts their business. And the said collector shall direct the

Goods notified for exportation, to be inspected, &c.

surveyor, where any, to inspect or cause to be inspected the goods, wares or merchandise so notified for exportation, and if they shall be found to correspond fully with the notice and proof concerning the same, the said collector, together with the naval officer, if any there be, shall grant a permit for lading the same on board of the ship or vessel named in such notice and entry as aforesaid; which lading shall be performed under the superintendence of the officer by whom the same shall have been so inspected; and the said exporter or exporters shall likewise make oath that the said goods, so noticed for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel, previous to the clearance thereof, or within ten days after such clearance, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be re-landed within the United States, otherwise the said goods, wares and merchandise shall not be entitled to the benefit of drawback.

Manner of lading.

Further oath

And the form of the direction to the surveyor of the port, where any, or to the officer who may inspect the said goods; and the permit for lading the said goods for exportation, shall be as follows:

District of  
Port of

Form of the direction to inspect the goods, and permit to be laden.

The surveyor will cause the articles specified in (insert the name of the person making entry) entry to be examined, and if found to agree exactly therewith, will have them (weighed, gauged or measured, as the case may require) and then permit the same to be laden on board the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel, and the master's name) master, for (insert the port of destination) for benefit of drawback.

A. B. Collector,  
C. D. Naval officer.

To the surveyor of  
the Port of

Form of verifying the entry.

And in cases where the persons making entry as aforesaid, are the persons by whom the goods, wares or merchandise, intended to be exported, were originally imported into the United States, the said entry shall, after the lading of the said goods, be verified in manner following, to wit:



bought and sold the same, or in whose possession the same may have been, shall be as follows :

I (insert the name) do solemnly sincerely and truly swear (or affirm) that the articles of merchandise specified in this entry, were purchased by me from (insert the name of the person from whom purchased) and were sold by me to (insert the name of the person to whom sold) and that they were not, to the best of my knowledge or belief, altered, or in any respect changed in quantity, quality, value or package, necessary or unavoidable wastage, or damage only excepted, while in my possession, or from the time of said purchase until the time of said sale. So help me God.

Districts from which goods may be exported, subject to drawback.

Certificate to be obtained, where they are exported from a district different from that of importation.

Sec. 77. *And be it further enacted*, That the districts from which goods wares or merchandise may be exported, subject to drawback, be only the districts of original importation, and those ports at which vessels from the Cape of Good Hope, or from any place beyond the same, are permitted to make entry : *Provided nevertheless*, That such goods, wares or merchandise as are imported into a district other than the one from whence they are to be exported, shall not be entitled to drawback, unless they shall be accompanied with a certificate from the collector of the district and naval officer of the same, if any there be, into which they were originally imported, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the casks or other packages, with the names of the master and vessel in which, the time when, and the place from whence they were imported, and where the articles are subject to duty, by weight, measure or gauge, the quantity thereof: and where they are articles subject to duty ad valorem the net amount of each package on which duty has been paid or secured to be paid; and in all cases the amount of the duties paid or secured to be paid thereon, and by whom, and the names of the vessel and master in which they are shipped from such district, and by whom; and in order to entitle any person to such certificate, he, she or they shall make out an entry of all such goods, wares and merchandise, specifying the marks, numbers and descriptions of the casks or packages, and their contents, the names of the master and vessel in which, the time when, by whom, and the place from which they were imported, the names of the master and vessel in which they were intended to be laden, and district in the United States to which they are destined; and shall moreover prove the truth of such entry, in like manner as is before required for goods, wares and merchandise exported from a district of original importation; which requisites being complied with, and the collector and naval officer, if any there be, satisfied therewith, they shall grant such certificate; and such goods, wares or merchandise shall be entered with the collector of the district into which they shall be brought from the port or place of their original importation, by the person or persons so importing them, or to whom they may be consigned, specifying the names of the master and vessel in which, and the dis-



district from whence they are imported, together with the particulars of the packages, their marks, numbers, and their contents, and shall obtain a permit for the same, previous to the landing or unlading thereof; and any goods, wares or merchandise, landed without such entry being made, and permit obtained, shall not be entitled to be exported, subject to drawback.

And the form of an entry of goods to be transported coastwise, for the purpose of being exported from another district, for the benefit of drawback, shall be as follows:

Entry of merchandise intended to be shipped by (insert the name or names) on board the (insert the denomination and name of vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, for (insert the port and district where bound) to be exported from thence for the benefit of drawback, which were imported into this district on the (insert the date of the vessel's entry in which they were imported) by (insert the name of the importer) in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel, and master's name) from (insert the name of the foreign port or place.)

Form of entry for transportation coastwise of goods entitled to drawback.

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages and contents.	Cost of articles paying duty ad valorem.	Weight or gauge.	Tare and draft, or allowance for leakage.
—	—	—	—	—	—

And the form of a certificate for the transportation coastwise, of goods intended to be exported to another district, to be granted in pursuance of the entry aforesaid, shall be as follows:

District of

Port of

We certify that the merchandise herein after specified, which are now shipped by on board the of master, bound for the port of were duly imported into this district, on the day of of goods entitled to drawback by in the of master, from the duties thereon paid or secured to be paid, according to law.

Form of certificate for transportation coastwise of goods entitled to drawback.



Tare allowed	Marks.	Numbers.	Packages, contents value, and rates of duty collected or secured.	Amount of duties.
			Here insert each package in detail, the contents, quality and value, if articles subject to duties ad valorem, with the rates of duty collected or secured, as the case may require.	

The amount of duties paid or secured being dollars.

A. B. Collector.

C. D. Naval Officer.

Form of entry at the port of arrival of goods transported coastwise.

And the form of an entry for goods arriving coastwise, accompanied with a certificate as aforesaid, for the purpose of obtaining a drawback, shall be as follows :

Entry of merchandise transported coastwise, for (insert the name or names of the consignee) in the (insert denomination and name of the vessel) whereof (insert the name) is master, from (insert the name of the port or district) for the purpose of being exported from the district of (insert the district in which they are to be unladen) for the benefit of drawback ; which were imported in the district of (insert the district of original importation) on the (insert the date of importation) by (insert the importer's name) in the (insert the denomination and name of the vessel and masters name) from (insert the foreign port or place from whence imported).

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Contents.